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JAN 22 1990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Captain Hammond House
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 5775 Citrus Avenue n/a not for publication
city, town White City n/a vicinity
state Florida code FL county St. Lucie code 111 zip code 34982

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
George W. Perry Signature of certifying official 1/17/90 Date
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)
for Signature of the Keeper 2/23/90 Date of Action

Entered in the
National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Frame Vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood

roof Asphalt

other n/a

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1902

Significant Dates
1902

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown/Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEETS

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEETS

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

A

1	7
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5	6	5	0	0	0
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3	0	2	6	7	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

North 1/2 of Lot F shown on a "Plat showing adjustment of property lines of Moore, Hoeflich, Bacharach, Brady, & Hammond" in the N 1/2 of Section 9, Township 36 South, Range 40 East, in Plat Book 3 on Page 64 of the Public Records of St. Lucie County, Florida.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the house and the land immediately surrounding it.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mable Rowe Lineberger/Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date January 1990

street & number R.A. Gray Blg., 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

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Section number 7 Page 1 Captain Hammond House, White City, FL

Summary:

The Captain Hammond House is a 1902, two story, frame vernacular building, located at 5775 Citrus Avenue in White City, a small, unincorporated community approximately six miles south of Fort Pierce, in St. Lucie County, on Florida's east coast. The main block of the house is rectangular with a side gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. There are three hip roofed dormers on each of the front (east) and rear (west) elevations. A gable roofed ell, including an enclosed breezeway and summer kitchen, extends from the northwest corner of the rear elevation. Both the main block and the ell have a vertical board and batten exterior of long leaf pine. A shed roofed, one story, verandah wraps around the north, east, and south sides. Windows are wooden, 2/2 or 1/2 double hung sash. The house rests on a continuous concrete foundation.

Original and Present Setting:

The house was originally located in the middle of Lot I in the north half of Section 9, Township 36 South, Range 40 East, surrounded by citrus groves (Photo 1). In March 1988, the house was moved because the land on which it stood was to be sold for real estate development. New developments are rapidly spreading along Citrus Avenue, and the house would have been destroyed if it were not moved.

The new location in the north half of Lot F is approximately 1000 feet to the northwest of the original site, on a bluff overlooking a section of the North Fork of the Saint Lucie River. Because the surrounding land had not been cultivated for nearly ten years, the area was covered with wild peppertrees, crepe myrtles, cabbage palms, and surviving citrus trees. The house retains its original orientation, and a slowly curving, dirt driveway through the trees replicates the original setting (Photo 2).

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Captain Hammond House, White City, FL

Present Appearance:

EXTERIOR

The main facade (east elevation) has a central entrance flanked by two single, 2/2 double hung sash windows. A simple wooden stairway is centered in front of the entrance. The second story has three, hip roofed dormers with 1/2 double hung sash windows. A ten foot verandah with a shed roof supported by square posts extends the length of the facade and wraps around the north and south sides (Photo 2).

The north elevation has four 2/2 windows and an entrance on the first floor. The entrance is located between the first and second window, going from east to west. The second story has three 1/2 double hung sash windows. The one story rear ell extends west from the west elevation of the main block. Its north elevation fenestration is irregular, with three 2/2 double hung sash and two entrance doors, one of which was permanently closed off at an early date (Photo 3). A stairway leading to the porch and breezeway is set at an angle in the L created by the juncture of the porch deck and ell (Figure 1). The west end of the ell has one central window.

The west (rear) elevation of the house has three irregularly spaced 2/2 double hung sash windows on the first level and three regularly spaced, hip roofed dormers with 1/2 double hung sash at the second level (Photo 4).

The south elevation mirrors the north side, except that there are two 1/2 double hung sash windows on the second level. The south side of the ell is similar to the north side, but has an entrance at the east end (Photos 4 & 5).

INTERIOR

The interior of the house is distinguished by extensive use of 1 1/2 inch wide, tongue-and-groove with quarter inch beaded edge paneling on the interior walls of the first floor, and all of the walls and ceilings of the second floor. Outside walls of the first floor are open-beamed

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with painted dry wall between the beams. The first floor has eleven-foot ceilings, while the second floor has nine foot ceilings, lowering to three feet at the gable sides. The floors are four inch wide boards. There are three eight-inch square solid beams at each end of the house, providing support from the foundation to the roof. The original woodwork and hardware are intact.

The main first floor front room extends the length of the house and includes living room and formal dining areas. It is entered through a central, double screened door and a four foot wide, panelled door with bevelled glass in the upper half (Photo 6). The central feature between the two areas is the staircase leading to the second floor. It has turned balusters and large, chamfered newel posts (Photo 7). South of the staircase is the fireplace. It has a three tiered mantel and a chimney which are covered with beaded, tongue and groove panelling. A large, built-in, wood box is between the chimney and the stairs (Photo 8). A door on the north side of the dining area has original Belgian-lace glass in the top half, and the original screened door (Photos 9 & 10).

West of the living area is one large family room with features similar to the rest of the downstairs (Photo 11). North of the family room is a small bathroom. The kitchen is in the northwest corner of the main block of the house. An enclosed breezeway connects the main block to a summer kitchen (Photo 12) which is actually used as another living area. It has open ceiling beams and the exterior walls are eight-inch rough boards with exposed studs (Photo 13).

The second floor has a large stairwell/hallway (Photo 14) with a small bedroom in the northeast corner and a bathroom in the northwest corner. An east-west hallway (Photo 15) leads to two larger bedrooms in the southeast and southwest corners.

Alterations:

The house has not had any major alterations. When utility services were added in the 1940s, the smallest bedroom on the second floor and the hallway on the first

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floor were converted into bathrooms. At this time, the breezeway and a door from the hallway to the west deck on the rear elevation were enclosed, and the butler's pantry was made into a kitchen. In 1972 a partition was removed between two small bedrooms on the rear of the first floor to create the family room.

The original cypress shingles were replaced with asphalt shingles in 1966. When the house was moved in 1988, it was placed on a continuous concrete foundation, instead of the original brick piers. The porch was placed on concrete block piers and new latticework was installed. An original wooden deck on the west elevation was replaced in 1951 with a cement deck which was not moved with the house. The owner intends to replace the original wooden deck. The chimney, which was lost in the move, will also be replaced.

Although the Captain Hammond House has had these minor alterations, the major original features of the house, such as the interior panelling, windows, doors, hardware, and basic floor plan remain intact. The building retains its integrity of design, materials and workmanship to a remarkable degree, and its present site reflects its original setting and historic association with the development of the White City community.

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The Captain Hammond House is located in White City, a small community which was founded as a settlement for Danish immigrants in 1893. The house is locally significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of frame vernacular construction demonstrating the strong influence of local living conditions and available expertise. Although the exterior of the house, with a wide verandah, is typically southern, the floor plan, with formal, public rooms in the front, and a kitchen and smaller, private rooms to the rear, is a traditional Danish design. The house also displays a high level of craftsmanship. The skill of its Danish builders is evident in the extensive use of beaded, tongue-in-groove paneling in the interior, a finely crafted stairway, and panelled doors with bevelled or laced glass.

Historic Context:

COLONIZATION AND WHITE CITY

After the Civil War, Florida was in desperate need of economic revival. The greatest need was for new settlers to occupy Florida's vast virgin lands, and in 1879, the state legislature established a Bureau of Immigration to promote Florida. In 1885, it became a part of the newly created State Department of Agriculture, as the Bureau of Lands and Immigration. Early efforts were directed toward attracting individual settlers and families.

By the early 1880s, the failure of this approach had become evident, and the Bureau's efforts were redirected toward the establishment of whole colonies of foreign immigrants. Immigrant colonies were advantageous for several reasons. Firstly, large tracts of land could be sold at one time, saving time and paper work. Secondly, a large number of settlers increased the property values in an area. Thirdly, the establishment of whole foreign immigrant communities insured a higher rate of stability as the settlers would band together to help each other and to preserve their cultures. Common community institutions, such as churches and schools, would be established more quickly.

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Another part of the state's strategy in attracting people to Florida was a generous land policy toward railroads and other development companies. For every mile of railroad completed, a railroad company would be granted 3,840 acres to develop for their own profit. As a result, private land companies and railroads became the most active proponents of foreign communities.

The largest companies to take advantage of this land policy were Henry Flagler's Florida East Coast Railway, and the Boston and Florida Atlantic Coast Land Company and its related company, the Florida East Coast Canal and Transportation Company. The president of the latter companies was Albert P. Sawyer of Boston, Massachusetts. In the 1890s, these three concerns often worked in conjunction and shared the profits.

In the early 1890s, these companies launched a concerted effort to establish colonies in South Florida. By the early 1900s, several colonies on Florida's southeast coast were established: White City, a Danish community begun in 1893; Hallandale, a Swedish community begun in 1897; Dania, a second Danish settlement begun c1901; and Yamato, a Japanese colony started in 1903.

White City, the oldest of these colonies, was the result of a promotional campaign spearheaded by Louis Pio of Chicago. Working for the Florida East Coast Railroad, he wrote numerous articles and advertisements extolling the agricultural opportunities in Florida. These were placed in the Danish Pioneer, an internationally distributed magazine published in Omaha, Nebraska. It was read by Danes across the United States and in Europe. The developers' specific target, however, was the Danish population in Chicago, Illinois.

Pio also wrote The East Coast of Florida: Its Climate, Soil, and Products, a pamphlet which told of the wonders of Florida, with special care taken to mention specific Danish settlers already there. He told of his firm belief in South Florida's future and his own decision to make his home there: "Nothing but the direst necessity would make me stay

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another winter in the icy Northwest, and it is my hope that this little book may be instrumental in bringing thousands of Scandinavians to the beautiful and fertile banks of the Indian River and the shores of the Atlantic Ocean."

Pio's efforts were rewarded as Danes and some Norwegians began to immigrate to Florida from Europe, the Midwest, and New England. The Florida East Coast Railroad added financial inducements by offering five dollars to each family, and three dollars to each bachelor who came, while the land company and the State Bureau of Immigration jointly financed a special excursion train to the proposed colony's site. The immigrants' destination was a wilderness area on the banks of the St. Lucie River in Brevard County, on Florida's east coast. The colony was called "White City" after the brightly lighted part of the Worlds Fair being held in Chicago in the 1890s. The settlers later carried the theme further by naming their main street "Midway".

Louis Pio arrived with the first group of immigrants in 1893. To meet the needs of new arrivals, the railroad built an "Immigrant House," a building to lodge the new settlers until they could establish themselves. They had been in White City only a short time when Pio died, and the financial manager, a man named Myers, absconded with all their funds. Some settlers who had sufficient funds abandoned the colony, but most had no choice but to stay. The Great Freeze of 1894 and malaria in 1896 further hindered the efforts of those who remained to establish income producing farms. The destitute settlers depended upon the "Immigrant Home" and Flagler's generosity for the next several years. Those who persevered were firmly established by 1897. Pineapples were their main crop until citrus culture became dominant after World War I.

The arrival of a new agent in 1897 did much to improve the colony. As reported in the Jacksonville Florida Times-Union, Charles H. Rooks and his wife arrived from Chicago with about eleven new settlers. Another group was expected the next week, to be followed by "a stream of homeseekers . . ., not only from Chicago, but from all the Northwest..." Rooks was the president of the Trizone Products Company of Chicago, which was formed to colonize White City and its

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vicinity. The paper stated that Rooks would "permanently reside here, attending to the business at this end of the line, while Mr. Nilsson of Chicago...will secure and forward parties from that city."

By 1900 White City had a population of 243. The entire county of Brevard had a population of 5,158, three hundred sixty-two of whom were foreign born. Of those, fifty-seven were Danish, fifteen were Norwegian, and sixteen were Swedish. Danes, which made up only 0.8% of Florida's population, were most highly concentrated in Brevard County. In 1910, White City's population had dropped to 166, but 121 of the citizens were Scandinavians. Danes still outnumbered Norwegians and Swedes with a count of fifty-nine, while the Norwegians and Swedes numbered thirty-one each. White City was the largest Danish community in Florida in the early 1900s.

The Scandinavian character of White City was carefully guarded in its early years. One of the first settlers, Nels Hansen, founded the White City Improvement Club in 1894. It was an exclusive social center for the community, and only Scandinavians were allowed to be members. They continued their old customs of monthly dances with Danish music, Sunday coffee klatches, and speaking Danish. With such a protective attitude toward their culture, the Danes probably were careful to nurture other national customs, including their style of architecture.

CAPTAIN ROBERT A. HAMMOND

Robert A. Hammond was a retired sea captain from Boston, Massachusetts. In January 1901, he purchased approximately fifty acres from the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company to build a winter home for himself, his wife, and daughter. The land was located on the banks of the north fork of the St. Lucie River, in the Danish community of White City.

Unlike his neighbors, Captain Hammond was wealthy, and was able to build his home before he brought his family to the area. The house was much more elaborate than others in White City and displayed the fine craftsmanship of the local

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Danish carpenters who took advantage of the opportunity to demonstrate their skills.

Hammond spent his winters in White City until his death c1920-1925. He did not intermingle with the community, but spent his time with his family, tended his citrus grove and exotic plants, and entertained guests who came from Washington, D.C., and Boston. His house, one of the most distinctive in White City, is his only lasting contribution to the community.

The house was vacant from the 1920s until the early 1940s, when it was used for housing during World War II. The Rowe family bought the house from Hammond's daughter in 1951, and it has been their family residence since that time.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCEContext:

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

Vernacular architecture displays the common wood frame or masonry construction techniques of lay or self-taught builders. This type of construction is the product of the builder's experience, available resources, responses to the environment, and the owner's tastes.

DANISH ARCHITECTURE

When Danes emigrated to the United States in the late nineteenth century, most went to the Midwest, bringing with them traditional Danish building styles. According to Thomas Carter, an authority on Danish-American housing, one of these styles had a complex, double-pile plan. He describes it:

The stairway entrance hall and the more formal rooms - the parlor, living room and dining room - are located across the front, while a tier of smaller rooms containing sleeping chambers and the kitchen is located to the rear. Such houses were

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found throughout Denmark in the 19th century, although the extent of their occurrence in the United States is not fully known.

A floor plan of this type of house is shown in Figure 2. Danish houses were often also distinguished by an entrance through a courtyard to the rear of the house, rather than a central entrance on the main facade.

Architectural Significance:

The Captain Hammond House is an excellent example of vernacular architecture, displaying the influences of the tastes of its owner, the dictates of the Florida climate, and the skills and materials locally available when it was built. Captain Hammond was a retired sea captain from Boston, and the influences of typical New England architecture can be seen in the symmetrical main facade and dormers on the front and rear. The use of board and batten on the exterior was typical in 19th and early 20th century America and Florida, where lumber was so plentiful. The broad verandah on three sides of the house, and the open floor plan in the front part of the first floor which allows cross ventilation show the influence of Florida's tropical climate on the floor plan.

The original floor plan of the first floor of the main block of the house, however, is its most distinguishing characteristic, bearing a striking similarity to the typical Danish two-pile house (See Figure 1 as compared to Figure 2). Formal, public areas - the living room area and the formal dining room - occupy the front of the house. The stairway to the second floor is located on axis with the main entrance. The fireplace is located on the rear wall of the living room area, on the central axis of the house. Before the Captain Hammond House was altered in the 1940s, what is now the family room was two small rooms, and the bathroom was a hallway with a door to the outside. The door provided entry to the house from the rear area, much as entries from the rear provided access from Danish courtyards. Before the 1940s alterations were made, the right rear corner of the main block contained a butler's pantry, and a summer kitchen was attached by a breezeway to

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the rear. The alterations converted the butler's pantry into the kitchen. The location of both the butler's pantry and the kitchen on the right side is significant because in most American vernacular houses the kitchen is located in the left rear corner. The placement of the kitchen on the right side coincides with the location in the typical Danish plan. Thomas Carter, Adjunct Assistant Professor at the Graduate School of Architecture at the University of Utah, and author of the essay on Danish architecture in America's Architectural Roots says, "The plan of the Hammond House strongly suggests the Danish arrangement, and appears to differ from the New England pattern of the same period."

The interior of the house is further distinguished by the extensive use of 1 1/2 inch wide with quarter inch beaded edge, tongue-in-groove paneling, all heart of the virgin long leaf pine originally found on the property. This native timber is filled with sap which makes it impervious to termites and virtually indestructable. The elaborate, three-tiered mantelpiece and the stairway are not typically Danish, according to Carter, and may reflect the tastes of Captain Hammond. The Danish carpenters took great care in crafting these pieces, spending thirty-two days on each one. The plentiful wood in the area gave them an opportunity to display their carpentry skills far beyond what they had been able to do in timber-scarce Denmark.

The Captain Hammond House, therefore, is significant as an excellent example of Danish architectural influences as brought to the United States by immigrant Danish carpenters, and as a tangible reminder of the Danish origins of White City, Florida.

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Interviews (undated)

Thelma Green with Mable Lineberger.

Mary Hammond with Grace Rowe.

Neils Hansen with Grace Rowe.

Robert Terry, Jr. with Mable Lineberger.

Mary Kerr Williams with Mable Lineberger

Correspondence

Letter, Thomas Carter, Adjunct Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Architecture, University of Utah, to Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist, Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation, 30 November 1989.

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Photographs 1 Captain Hammond House, White City, FL

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- 1
1. Captain Hammond House, 5775 Citrus Avenue
2. White City, St. Lucie County, Florida
3. Mable Rowe Lineburger
4. May 1988
5. Photographer, 5775 Citrus Avenue, White City, FL
6. Main facade (E elevation), showing house on original site, camera facing W
7. 1 of 15

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

- 2
6. Main facade (E elevation), on new site, camera facing W
7. 2 of 15
- 3
6. N elevation, camera facing SW
7. 3 of 15
- 4
6. W elevation, camera facing E
7. 4 of 15
- 5
6. S elevation, camera facing NW
7. 5 of 15
- 6
6. Interior, showing main entrance, camera facing NE
7. 6 of 15
- 7
6. Interior stairway, camera facing N
7. 7 of 15
- 8
6. Fireplace, camera facing SW
7. 8 of 15
- 9
6. NE corner of dining room, camera facing NE
7. 9 of 15
- 10
6. Dining room entrance from porch, camera facing N
7. 10 of 15
- 11
6. Family room, camera facing S
7. 11 of 15

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Photographs 2

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- 12 6. Breezeway, looking into summer kitchen, camera
facing W
7. 12 of 15
- 13 6. Summer kitchen, camera facing W
7. 13 of 15
- 14 6. Second floor hallway, camera facing S
7. 14 of 15
- 15 6. SW corner bedroom on second floor, camera facing SW
7. 15 of 15

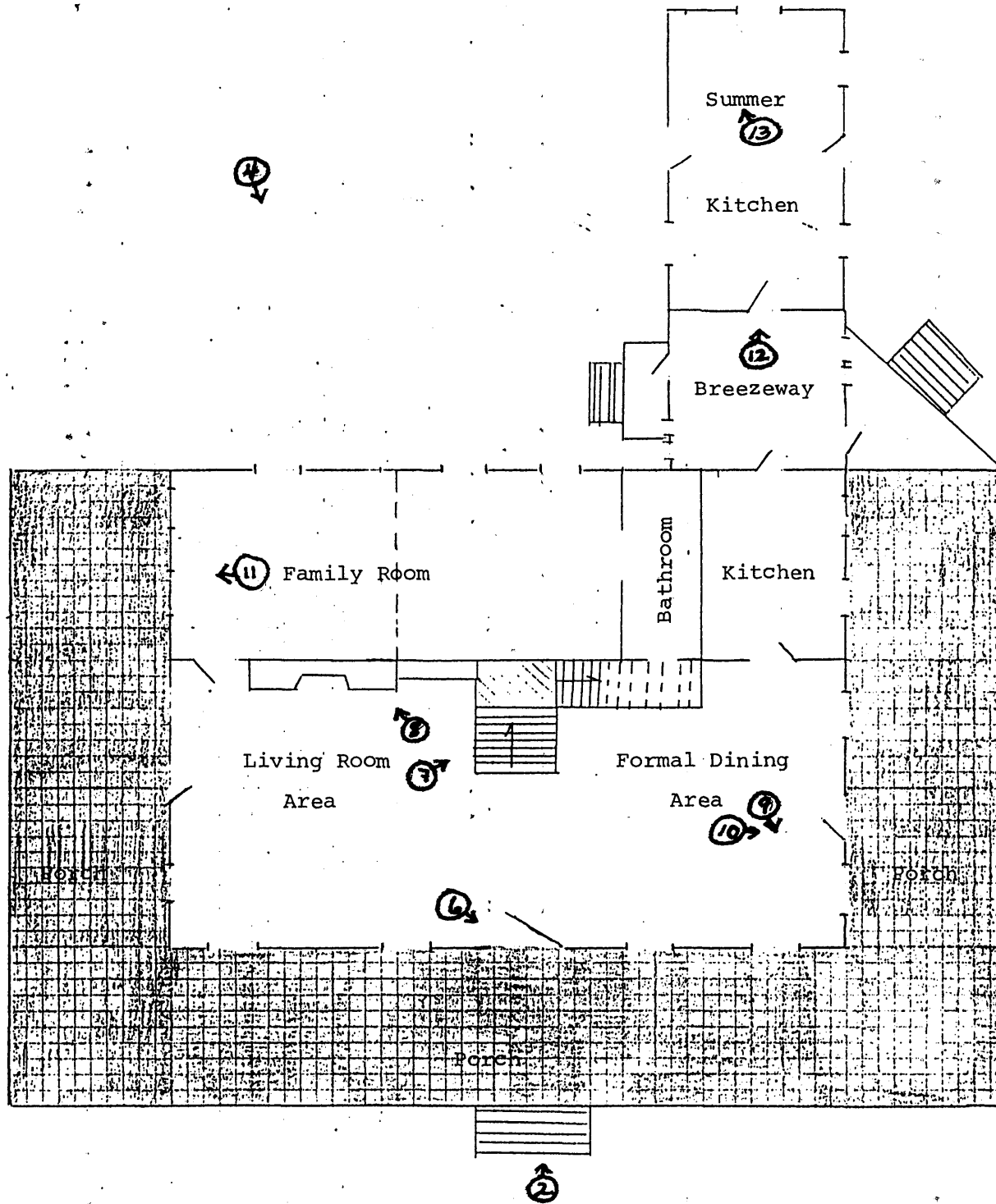
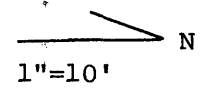


Figure 1

CAPTAIN HAMMOND HOUSE

First Floor





N
1" = 10'

CAPTAIN HAMMOND HOUSE
Second Floor

Figure 1

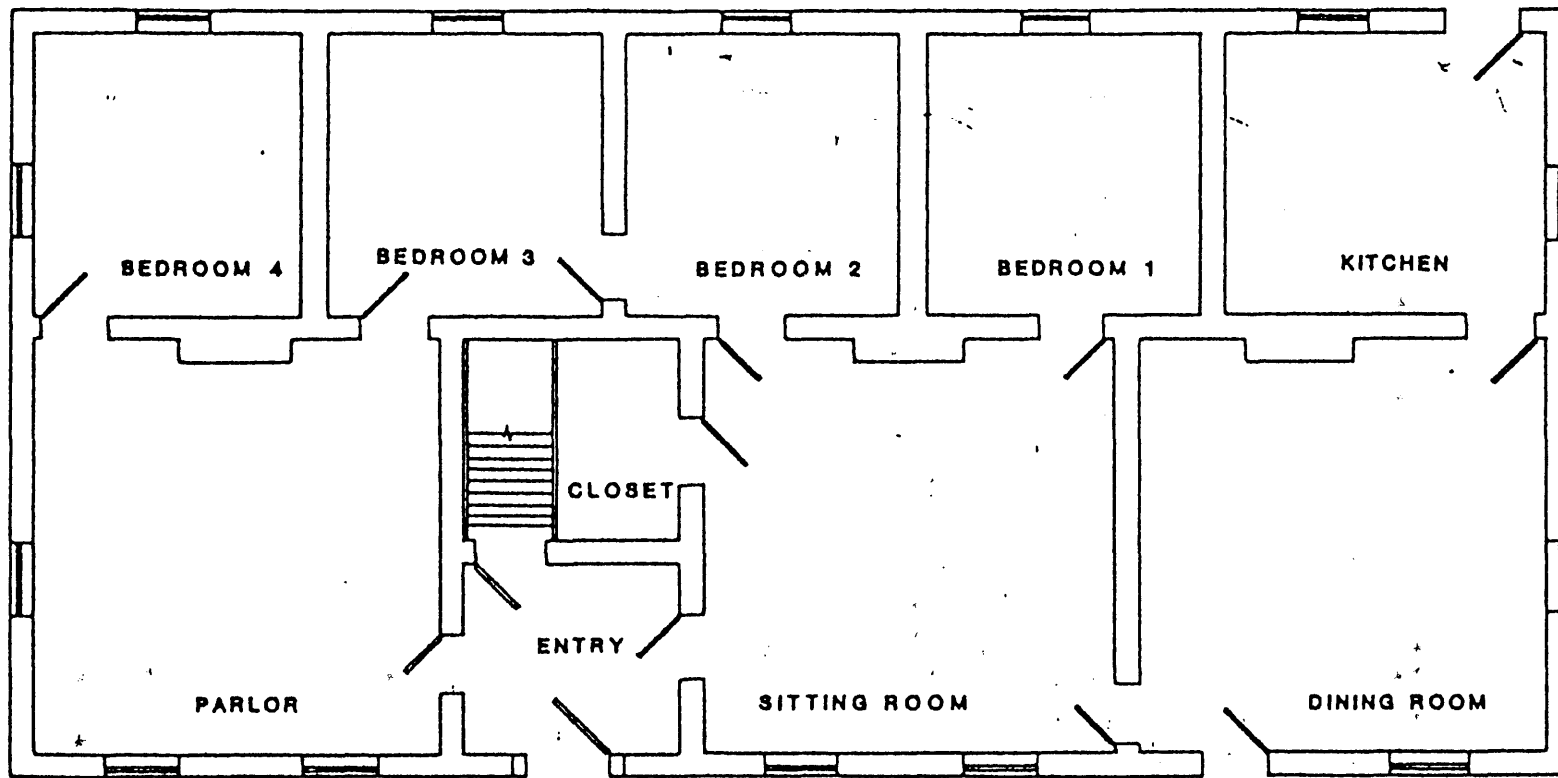
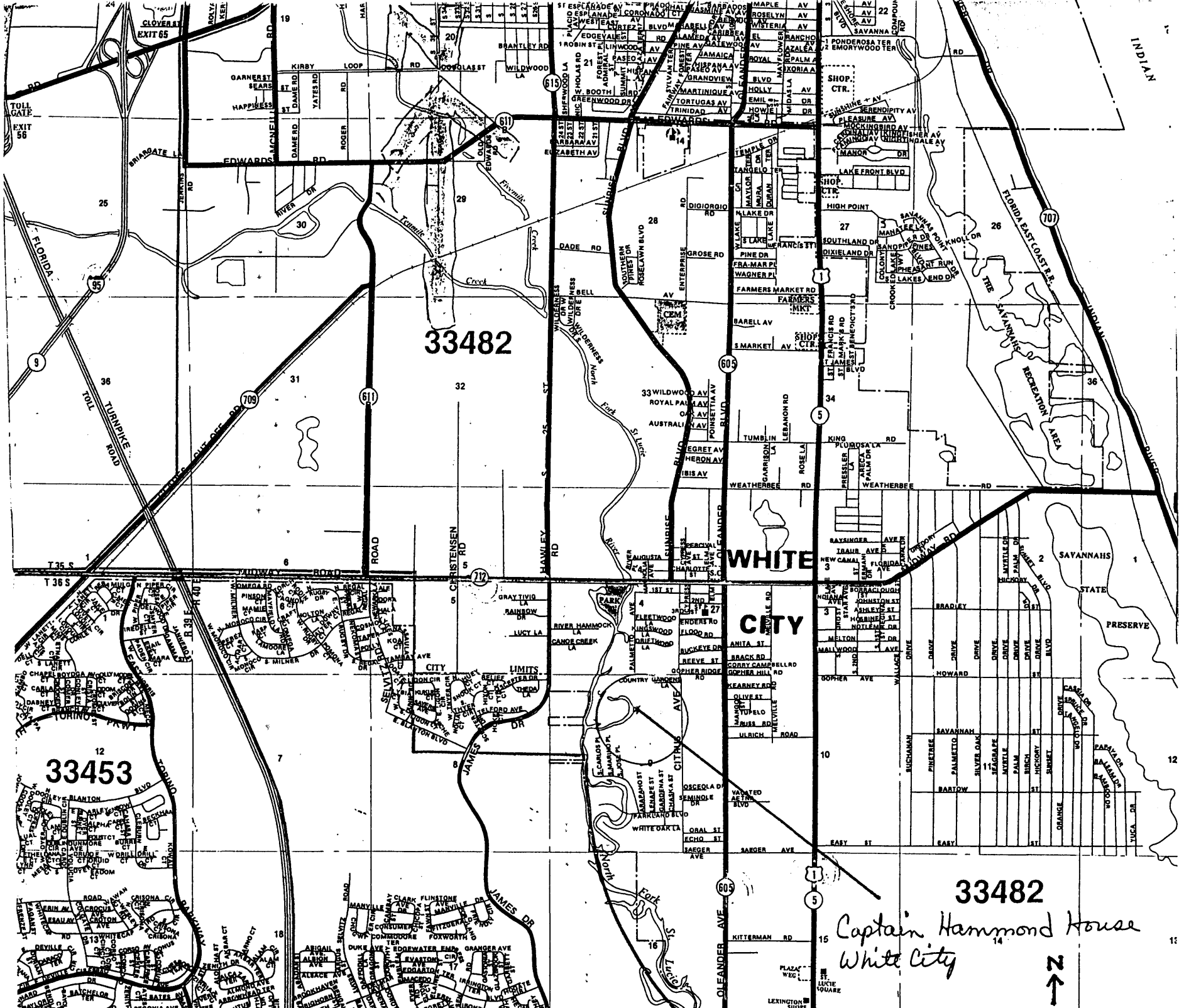


Figure 2 "First floor of the Cornelius Jensen Ranch (1868-70), Riverside, Calif., and the Danish home (c.1850) of his relatives. The ranch uses the Danish pattern of formal rooms across the front and smaller ones to the rear." (Thomas Carter in America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups that Built America, p. 118.)



33482

WHITE CITY

33453

33482

Captain Hammond House
White City



BOUNDARY SURVEY

MARLE W. WATKINS

1987

The North 1/2 of Lot E and the North 1/2 of Lot F in the Subdivision entitled "PLAT SHOWING ADJUSTMENT OF PROPERTY LINES OF MOORE, HORTLICH, BACKBACH, BRADY & HAMMOND" as recorded in Plat Book 3 on Page 64 of the Public Records of St. Lucie County, Florida.



1" = 50'

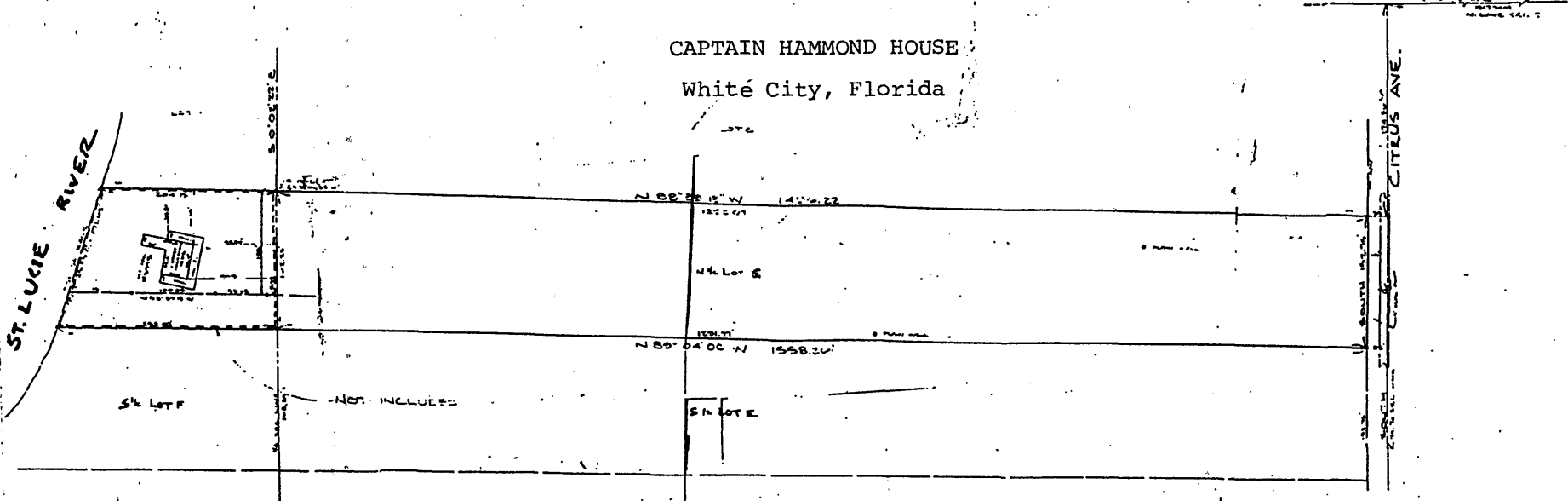
NOT TO SCALE

--- BOUNDARY

N 1/2 of Lot F

CAPTAIN HAMMOND HOUSE

White City, Florida



C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I hereby certify that this map of the herein described property is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief as surveyed in the field on 12-10-87, and this survey meets the minimum technical standards set forth in rule 11B-14 adopted by the Florida Board of Land Surveyors, pursuant to Florida Statute 472.027. There are no encroachments other than those shown hereon.

Dated this 12th day of DECEMBER 1987.

Gerald Weatherston
 A. GERALD WEATHERSTON, P.L.S.
 Florida Registration No. 1822

NOTES:

- 1) Parcel is vacant
- 2) No search of the Public Records was made by this office for Easements, Encroachments, Interventions, Restrictions, Ownership or Rights of way.
- 3) Bearings shown hereon are based upon assumed systems.

BOUNDARY & LOCATION SURVEY CERTIFIED TO: HOUSE FEDERAL OFFICE AND SOVIET AMBASSY
 OSKOD TIER
 REVISED APRIL 21, 1966 TO SHOW FIRM THE B.L. *[Signature]*